



EVENING BULLETIN.



"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

VOLUME 1.

MAYSVILLE, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

NUMBER 285.

Down They Go.

Meaning the prices of job printing. The following low rates will hereafter rule at the BULLETIN Job Printing Rooms. They are the lowest ever offered in this city by any printing establishment. The reduction does not mean careless printing and inferior stock, but on the contrary first-class press-work and composition and the best quality of paper:

Bill Heads per ream.....	\$5 00
Two Reams.....	9 00
Letter Heads per ream.....	4 50
Packet Note Heads per ream.....	3 00
Commercial Note Heads per ream.....	2 75
Envelopes per thousand.....	3 00
Visiting Cards fifty.....	25c

And other printing at proportionately low prices. Rosser & McCarthy.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

SLATES, PENCILS, PENS, INKS, EXERCISE, AND COPY BOOKS, SATCHELS.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

A PRESENT Given to every child at J. C. PECOR & CO.'S.

BRIDAL PRESENTS

—AT—
HERMANN LANGE'S
Jewelry Store,
No. 43, Second Street, 3 doors West of Market.
aug31dly

NEW DOMESTIC PATTERNS

—AT—
Hunt & Doyle's.

PIANOS and ORGANS.

THE agency of the Johnson & Co., organs and pianos, is now represented by J. T. BRADDEEN, 77 East Second Street, L. F. Metzger, their former agent, having resigned. I will supply these celebrated instruments at the manufacturers' prices. They are noted for their exquisite tone, durability and finish, and wherever used have never failed to give entire satisfaction. All who need good instruments at moderate cost are invited to call. I will take pleasure in exhibiting the instruments and in furnishing all information desired. Address, J. T. BRADDEEN, Sole Agent, 77 East Second St., Maysville, Ky.

BURDETT ORGANS!

45,000 NOW IN USE.

Organists and Musicians pronounce it unequalled; of pure tone, great compass and power, improving by age, and the most durable Organ made.

We can endorse all the wonderful things that are said about its tone, variety, tone-power and tone-variety. The Church Union. It has more sweetness and power than any other.—C. F. FELNE, Organist.

St. PETERS CATHEDRAL, CINCINNATI, O. Call and examine, or send for catalogue. L. F. METZGER, Maysville, Ky.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. mar23ly

JAS. H. SALLEE, CLARENCE L. SALLEE.

SALLEE & SALLEE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
And Real Estate Agents.

THIRD STREET, near Court House,
sep16dly MAYSVILLE, KY.

PAUL D. ANDERSON,

DENTIST.

No. 21 Market St., nearly opp. Central Hotel,

Office Open at all Hours. MAYSVILLE, KY
in 1913ly.d.

WINDHORST & BLUM, FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS.

LARGE stock of Imported and Domestic Piece goods and Trimmings on hand. All orders executed promptly and satisfactorily. Cooper's Building, second story, at head of stairs. au2dly

Established 1865.

EQUITY GROCERY.

G. W. GEISEL,

No. 9, W. Second St., Opp. Opera House,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Fruits and Vegetables in season. Your patronage respectfully solicited. j14dly

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving the most elegant assortment of BUGGIES, PHAETONS and CARRIAGES ever brought to the city of Maysville. MYALL & RILEY. au2dly No. 7 Second, and 18 Sutton Sts.

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE

—to suit all tastes and purses at—

G. A. McCARTHEY'S

CHINA DEPOT.

my5dly No. 30, East Second street.

REOPENED.

MRS. M. W. COULTER has reopened the HILL HOUSE and is prepared to furnish board by the day or week. Meals furnished to transient customers at any hour during the day. my15dm

TEAS!! TEAS!!

I HAVE a full supply of the best GUNPOWDER TEA in the market. Give me a trial my9lyd GEO. H. HEISER.

F. H. TRAXEL,

Baker and Confectioner

ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY.

The only manufacturer of PURE STICK CANDY in the city. Orders for weddings and parties promptly attended to. my5dly

WILLIAM CAUDLE,

Manufacturer and Inventor of

TRUSSES.

Made Double or Single for men or boys. Address WILLIAM CAUDLE, care T. K. Ball & Son, Maysville, Ky. ap14dly

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, \$4,500,000.

GEO. W. ROGERS, agent, office at Wheatly & Co.'s, Market St., below Second. (j136m)

Tobacco Raising in Virginia in Ye Olden Time.

Glover's Journal, written in 1672, thus describes "the manner of planting and ordering tobacco at that ancient date:" In the twelve days they begin to sow their seed in beds of fine mould; and when the plants are grown to the breadth of a shilling they are fit to replant into hills; for in their plantations they make small hills about four feet distant from each other, somewhat after the manner of our hop yards. These hills being prepared against the plants be grown to the forementioned bigness (which is about the beginning of May), they then in moist weather draw the plants out of their beds and replant them in the hills, which afterward they keep with diligent weedings.

When the plant hath put out so many leaves as the ground will nourish to a substance and a highness that will render them merchantable they top the plant. If the ground be very rich, they let a plant put out a dozen or sixteen leaves before they top it; if mean, then not above nine or ten; and so according to the strength of their soil. The top being taken off, the plant grows no higher, but afterward it will put out suckers between the leaves, which they pluck away once a week till the plant comes to perfection, which it does in August. Then in dry weather, when there is a little breeze of wind, they cut down what is ripe, letting it lie about four hours on the ground till such of the leaves as stood strutting out fall down to the stalk.

Then they carry it on their shoulders in to the tobacco houses, where other servants taking of it drive into the stock of each plant a peg; and as fast as they are pegged they hang them up by the pegs on tobacco sticks, so nigh each other that they just touch—much after the way they hang herrings in Yarmouth. Thus they let them hang for five or six weeks, till such time as the stem in the middle of the leaf will snap in the bending of it; then, when the air has so moistened the leaf as that it may be handled without breaking, they strike it down, strip it off the stalk, bind it up in bundles and pack it into their hogsheads for use.

Sometimes they are forced to plant their hills twice or thrice over, by reason of an earth worm, which eats the roots; and when the plant is well grown they suffer damage from a worm that devours the leaf, called the "horn worm" (an eruca or caterpillar), which is bred upon the leaf. If these worms are not carefully taken off they will spoil the whole crop.

Druggist's Novelties.

Among the lesser commodities known to the druggist trade is the eye stone. In former times persons of wealth and forethought carried the article in a vest pocket. Travelers, in particular, blinded by cinders, were prepared with an eye stone—it was clapped into the cinder eye, there roamed at will, hunted the cinder with speed, and thrust it out. The demand for these stones have fallen off very largely, but they are still kept and sold in considerable quantities. In regard to the use of the stone for the purpose in question, the facts seems to be that its movements are regulated by its shape and by a formation on the flat side or base of the stone, similar to a blade in a turbine water wheel. The whole resembles a shell just begun—before the cavity was formed, if shells were so formed, but are not. The stone is composed of limestone, and vinegar or acid, by its action upon it, causes motion. The stones are found on the sea shore, on the Pacific coast, being gathered there by sailors.

A Shocking Element.

Laramie City Boomerang.

Old Chief Pocotello, now at the Fort Hall agency, in answer to an inquiry relative to the true Christian character of a former Indian agent at that place, gave in very terse language the most accurate description of a hypocrite that was ever given to the public: "Ugh! Too much God and no flour!"

How to Stand Cold.

Professor Raymond Lee Newcomb, who was the naturalist of the Jeannette expedition, has formulated some hints on the best methods to endure cold. He advises no fire in a room where a half dozen or more men sleep. He advises ample exercise, and to remove the cold feeling in the stomach after exercising, hot tea he recommends is the best remedy. He advises not to bathe frequently. He bathed his feet often, took a dry rub and kept clean underclothes, and did not suffer so much cold as others who bathed oftener than he. He gained flesh while in the frozen regions, and slept excellently well. He found woolen underclothes to answer well, but he would advise undergarments of cotton and wool mixed. They shrink less and are more durable, he says. Cotton and wool stockings are best, he declares. Exterior fur clothing he found indispensable, Reindeer being the warmest, but sealskin the strongest and will stand more wetting. He used deerskin or young hair-seal stockings or foot-nips inside his boots, and over his stockings. His mittens were made gauntlet-fashion, with woolen linings, fur seal backs and blackskin palms. He lined the palms with mink skin. He advises an opening in front below the palm. By this means one can readily uncover the thumb and fingers without exposing the whole hand. A properly filled stomach he advises by all means. Soups should not be substituted for meat. For frostbite he declares cold water to be the best remedy. He found a mixture of glycerine and burnt coak on exposed parts of the face and nose to prevent frost bite. It looked dirty, but it was most beneficial. He also rubbed some of this on the eyelids to relieve the glare of the snow and light.

FLAT-SOLED SHOES AGAIN.

Paris Decrees That the High-Heeled Boot For Women Must Go.

Paris Letter.

A lady looks infinitely taller and slimmer in a long dress than she does in a short costume, and there is always a way of showing the feet, if desired, by making the front quite short, which gives, indeed, a more youthful appearance to a train dress. The greatest attention must, of course, be paid to the feet with these short dresses, and I may here at once state that high heels are absolutely forbidden by fashion. Doctors, are you content? Only on cheap shoes and boots are they now made, and are only worn by common people. A good bootmaker will not make high heels now, even if paid double price to do so. Ladies—that is, real ladies—now wear flat-soled shoes and a la Cinderella. For morning walking boots or high Moliere shoes are worn.

If you wear boots you may wear any stockings you like, for no one sees them. But if you wear shoes you must adapt your stockings to your dress. Floss silk, Scotch thread and even cotton stockings are worn for walking, silk stockings having returned into exclusively evening wear. Day stockings should be of the same color as the dress, but they may be shaded or striped or dotted, just as you please. White stockings are absolutely forbidden for day wear—no one wears them—no one dare wear them under fashion's interdiction.

An Imperial Horse Woman.

The Empress of Austria has recently been through a more than usually severe course of training for the hunting season, which she will probably spend in Hungary. During the time that she was at her summer residence at Ischl, in upper Austria, she generally rose at 6 o'clock in the morning and devoted two hours to gymnastics and fencing, after which the morning tub and a plain but hearty breakfast were supplemented by a walk or ride, which lasted some hours. Lately the empress has actually been running for two hours a day, and, to encourage her in the exertion, a pack of beautiful beagles have recently been sent to her.